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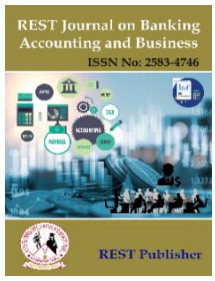

Flexible Investment Under the Nature of Evaluation Framework and Practical Implementation Best Investment Tool

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Abstract: *In the ever-evolving landscape of finance and investment, having access to the best tools is essential for individuals seeking to navigate the markets effectively. A myriad of investment tools are available today, each offering distinct advantages and capabilities. These tools provide investors with valuable resources, empowering them to make informed decisions, analyze market trends, manage risks, and optimize their investment portfolios. By harnessing the power of cutting-edge technology, these tools enable investors to stay ahead of the curve and maximize their potential for financial growth. In this article, we will explore some of the best investment tools that have revolutionized the way we approach investing, empowering individuals to make smarter and more profitable investment choices. Whether you are a seasoned investor or just starting, these tools will prove to be invaluable assets on your investment journey. The significance of the best investment tools in research cannot be overstated. These tools play a crucial role in enabling researchers to gather and analyze financial data, evaluate market trends, and make informed investment decisions. By harnessing the power of advanced technology and data analytics, these tools provide researchers with the ability to conduct thorough and comprehensive analyses of various investment opportunities. One significant aspect of these tools is their capacity to streamline the research process. They automate data collection, allowing researchers to access a vast amount of information quickly and efficiently. This saves valuable time and resources that would otherwise be spent on manual data gathering. Additionally, these tools often offer powerful analytical features, allowing researchers to conduct in-depth analyses, perform complex calculations, and generate detailed reports. Ratio studies are statistical analyses of data from appraisals and property valuations. Nearly all states utilize them to produce quantitative measure of the proportion of current market price about which individually estimated taxable property is appraised as well as to offer assessment performance indicators. The Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is. 865 which indicates 86% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.*

Keywords*: Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP), Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS), National Pension Scheme (NPS), Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY), Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS) and Public Provident Fund (PPF*).

1. INTRODUCTION

Worries regarding the uneven progress across different regions have frequently prompted governments to adopt proactive measures for regional redistribution. In the past two decades, both national governments and the European Union have allocated significant resources towards enhancing the economic potential of their less developed areas. This has primarily been accomplished through direct public investments in infrastructure, alongside training initiatives and subsidies aimed at stimulating private investment. High-growth firms, also known as gazelles, have a significant influence on economic development and job creation. It is acknowledged that many ambitious and potentially high-growth firms require access to appropriate forms of finance, particularly venture capital, to realize their potential. Government interventions to improve access to finance for growing SMEs have primarily focused on supply-side measures, such as stimulating business angel investments and establishing new investment vehicles. However, it is now recognized that constraints on finance access can also result from weaknesses on the demand side. This realization highlights the need for demand-side initiatives to complement supply-side interventions and enhance the quality of investment opportunities. Investment readiness programs have emerged as a response to these considerations. This paper critically reviews early investment readiness programs in the UK, exploring the concept of investment readiness, examining program design, implementation, evaluation studies,

and proposing elements of emerging best practice. Investment tools are essential resources that assist individuals in making informed and strategic decisions regarding their financial investments. These tools provide valuable insights, analysis, and data to help investors assess various investment opportunities and optimize their portfolios. With the rapid advancements in technology and the availability of vast financial information, investment tools have become increasingly sophisticated and accessible to a wide range of investors. They encompass a diverse range of resources, including financial analysis software, portfolio management platforms, investment calculators, research databases, and market monitoring tools. The utilization of these tools can empower investors by enabling them to analyze market trends, evaluate risk factors, diversify their portfolios, and make sound investment decisions aligned with their financial goals. In this rapidly evolving investment landscape, understanding and leveraging the right investment tools can significantly enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of one's investment strategy. Financial Analysis Software: These tools provide in-depth financial analysis, including fundamental analysis, technical analysis, and financial statement analysis. They assist investors in evaluating the financial health and performance of companies and identifying potential investment opportunities. Portfolio Management Platforms: Portfolio management tools help investors track and manage their investment portfolios. They provide features such as portfolio tracking, performance monitoring, asset allocation analysis, and risk assessment. These platforms enable investors to optimize their portfolios and make informed decisions based on real-time data. Investment Calculators: Investment calculators help investors assess the potential returns, risks, and growth of their investments. They can calculate metrics such as compound interest, future value, return on investment (ROI), and investment risk. These tools aid in evaluating different investment scenarios and determining the profitability of investment choices. Research Databases: Research databases provide access to a wide range of financial data, market research reports, industry analysis, and company profiles. Investors can leverage these tools to gather relevant information, conduct market research, and make informed investment decisions based on comprehensive data. Market Monitoring Tools: These tools offer real-time market data, including stock quotes, market indices, news feeds, and price alerts. They help investors stay updated with market trends, monitor their investments, and make timely decisions based on market movements. Robo-Advisors: They assess investors' risk tolerance, financial goals, and investment preferences to offer personalized investment recommendations and automated portfolio rebalancing. Trading Platforms: These platforms provide tools for order placement, market analysis, and trade execution. Risk Management Tools: Risk management tools assist investors in assessing and managing investment risks. They offer risk assessment models, portfolio stress testing, and risk measurement techniques to help investors make informed decisions and protect their investments. These are just a few examples of the diverse range of investment tools available to investors. The choice of tools depends on individual preferences, investment objectives, and the level of sophistication desired in the investment process.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP): ULIPs allow for flexible premium payment options. You can transfer your funds back and forth between debts and equity funds. You can take out a portion of your money from ULIPs whenever you want to. In accordance with your level of risk tolerance, you can decide where to put your money.

Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS): Deposits deposited in accordance with these regulations must pay interest on a quarterly basis, per the Government of India's instructions. Currently, it will be 8.20% annually starting on April 1, 2023. Unless the account holder requests differently, interest due on a quarterly basis will not accumulate.

National Pension Scheme (NPS): Employees contribute 10% of their monthly wages to the Central Government, and the government matches that amount.

Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY): A retired person acquiring a PMVVY is qualified for a Section 80C deduction on the deposit of up to INR 1,50,000. However, the amount of interest collected is taxed according to the individual tax brackets that apply to the person.

Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS): The Indian Postal Service (IPS) offers a savings programmed called Post Office Every Month's Income Scheme (POMIS). It is intended to give people who invest a big sum over time with a fixed paycheck every month. Here are a few POMIS's main characteristics

Public Provident Fund (PPF): The Government of India offers an extensive savings and investments programme called Public Provident Fund (PPF). It was created with the intention of giving people advantages when they retire and financial stability. These are PPF's main characteristics

Method: A statistic produced by technology is called package quantitative research, and SPSS Statistics is a statistical control programmed for Applied Analytics, Nonlinear Analytics, Small Business intelligence officials and IBM. For a very long time, Crook Research has used SPSS Inc. to compile a set of stats. It was created by and purchased by IBM in 2009. Versions after 2015 use the IBM SPSS Statistics icon. The software program's name begins with social became the Statistical Package for Science (SPSS), which reflects the actual market. From there, SPSS transforms the information into proposals for services and goods. An application is widely used for statistical analysis in the social sciences. inserted inside a syntactic declaration. The workflow facility hosts interactive, produced, or unregulated generation of the programmers. An internal log is SPSS Statistics. Regulations are imposed by organization, informational types, how it's processed, and on appropriate papers. These factors are made easier by programming. Datasets for SPSS are two dimensions. have a table-like structure, where Queues typically form Events (with people or families) and Columns (with age, gender, or family

income) to form measures. of documents There are only categories listed: Textual data and other items (a "string"). Every statistic the argument (dataset) is processed sequentially as well. One-to-one and directly files are used. In addition to those case-variables form and, many can be matched but many are not. A separate matrix session during processing may contain a matrix including linear algebra on matrices utilising functions. Processing of data is possible.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics values for analysis N, range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP), Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS), National Pension Scheme (NPS), Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY), Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS), Public Provident Fund (PPF) this also using.

TABLE 1. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP)	25	4	1	5	2.88	1.236
Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)	25	4	1	5	3.08	1.525
National Pension Scheme (NPS)	25	4	1	5	2.72	1.458
Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	25	4	1	5	3.00	1.528
Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)	25	4	1	5	3.04	1.428
Public Provident Fund (PPF)	25	4	1	5	2.84	1.491
Valid N (listwise)	25					

TABLE 2. Frequencies Statistics

		Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP)	Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)	National Pension Scheme (NPS)	Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)	Public Provident Fund (PPF)
N	Valid	25	25	25	25	25	25
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.88	3.08	2.72	3.00	3.04	2.84
Median		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		3	5	1	5	3	1[a]
Std. Deviation		1.236	1.525	1.458	1.528	1.428	1.491
Sum		72	77	68	75	76	71
Percentiles	25	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
	50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	75	3.50	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown							

Table 2 Show the Frequency Statistics in Best Investment Tool, Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP), Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS), National Pension Scheme (NPS), Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY), Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS), Public Provident Fund (PPF) curve values are given.

TABLE 3. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.861	6

Table 3 shows the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is . 865 which indicates 86% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

TABLE 4. Reliability Statistic individual

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP)	.881
Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)	.840
National Pension Scheme (NPS)	.817
Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	.822
Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)	.831
Public Provident Fund (PPF)	.851

Table 4 Shows the Reliability Statistic individual parameter Cronbach's Alpha Reliability results. The Cronbach's Alpha value for Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) - .881, Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS) - .840, National Pension Scheme (NPS) -.817, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) - .822, Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS) - .831, Public Provident Fund (PPF) -.851 This indicates all the parameter can be considered for analysis.

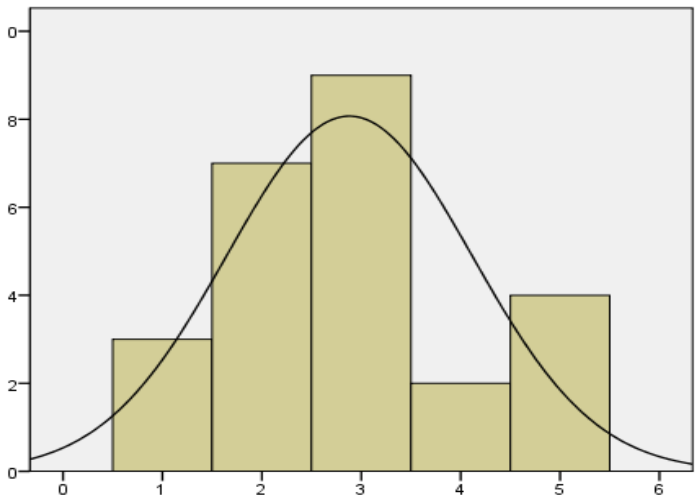

FIGURE 1. Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP)

Figure 1 shows the histogram plot for Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

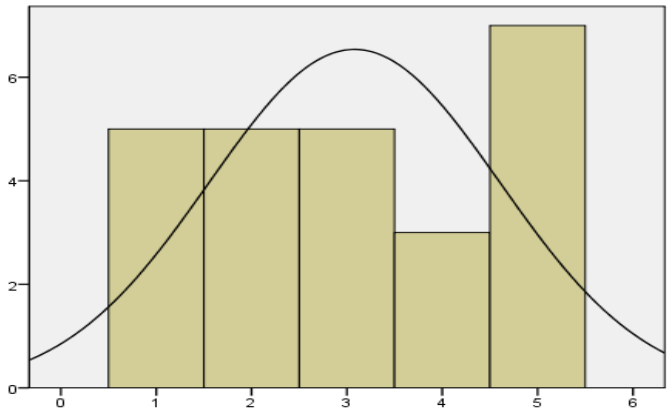

FIGURE 2. Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)

Figure 2 shows the histogram plot for Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS) from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 5 for Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

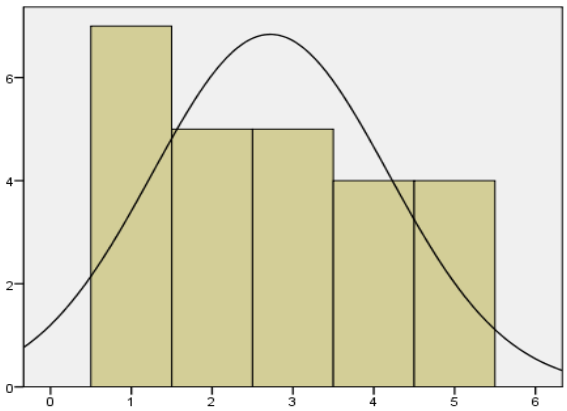

FIGURE 3. National Pension Scheme (NPS)

Figure 3 shows the histogram plot for National Pension Scheme (NPS) from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 1 for National Pension Scheme (NPS) except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

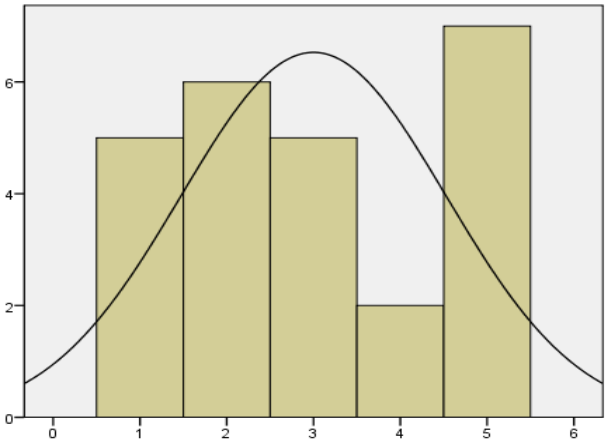

FIGURE 4. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)

Figure 4 shows the histogram plot for Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 5 for Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) except the 4 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

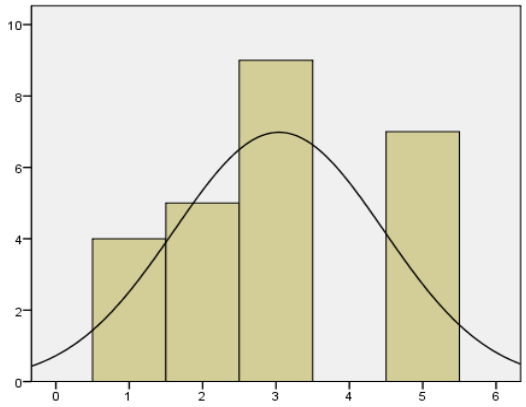

FIGURE 5. Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)

Figure 5 shows the histogram plot for Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS) from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS) except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

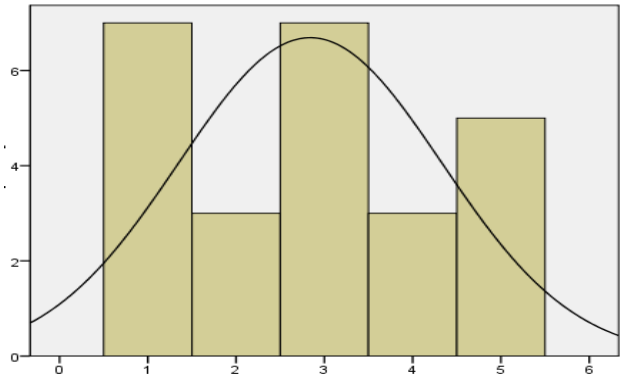

FIGURE 6. Public Provident Fund (PPF)

Figure 6 shows the histogram plot for Public Provident Fund (PPF) from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 1,3 for Public Provident Fund (PPF) except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

TABLE 5. Correlations

	Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP)	Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)	National Pension Scheme (NPS)	Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)	Public Provident Fund (PPF)
Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP)	1	.271	.351	.353	.263	.419*
Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS)	.271	1	.629**	.662**	.553**	.464*
National Pension Scheme (NPS)	.351	.629**	1	.729**	.726**	.553**
Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	.353	.662**	.729**	1	.688**	.457*
Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)	.263	.553**	.726**	.688**	1	.512**
Public Provident Fund (PPF)	.419*	.464*	.553**	.457*	.512**	1

Table 5 shows the correlation between motivation parameters for Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) for Public Provident Fund (PPF) is having highest correlation with Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS) and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS) for Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) is having highest correlation with Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for National Pension Scheme (NPS) for Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) is having highest correlation with Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) for National Pension Scheme (NPS) is having highest correlation with Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS for National Pension Scheme (NPS) is having highest correlation with Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) and having lowest correlation. Next correlation between motivation parameters for Public Provident Fund (PPF) for National Pension Scheme (NPS) is having highest correlation with Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) and having lowest correlation.

4. CONCLUSION

The research conducted on identifying the best investment tools has tremendous significance in empowering investors and improving their decision-making processes. In an ever-evolving financial landscape, where market dynamics and investment opportunities are constantly changing, having access to reliable and effective investment tools is paramount to achieving financial success. Investment tools serve as valuable resources that provide investors with critical insights, analysis capabilities, and real-time data. These tools enable investors to assess the financial markets, evaluate potential investment opportunities, and make informed decisions aligned with their financial goals and risk tolerance. Through research and exploration of the best investment tools, investors can enhance their investment strategies, mitigate risks, and optimize their portfolios. One of the key advantages of researching the best investment tools lies in the ability to analyze market trends and identify potential investment opportunities. These tools offer sophisticated financial analysis capabilities, including fundamental analysis, technical analysis, and financial statement analysis. By leveraging these tools, investors can gain a deeper understanding of the financial health and performance of companies, assess market trends, and make well-informed investment decisions. Moreover, portfolio management platforms, a type of investment tool, provide investors with the ability to track, monitor, and manage their investment portfolios. These platforms offer features such as portfolio tracking, performance monitoring, asset allocation analysis, and risk assessment. By utilizing these tools, investors can optimize their portfolios, rebalance asset allocations, and ensure their investments are aligned with their investment objectives. Investment calculators are another essential tool that allows investors to assess the potential returns, risks, and growth of their investments. These calculators can perform complex calculations, such as compound interest, future value, return on investment (ROI), and investment risk. By using investment calculators, investors can evaluate different investment scenarios, make data-driven decisions, and project the long-term performance of their investments. Furthermore, the availability of research databases equips investors with comprehensive financial data, market research reports, industry analysis, and company profiles. These databases serve as invaluable resources for investors to gather relevant information, conduct thorough market research, and make informed investment decisions based on comprehensive and up-to-date data. Market monitoring tools provide investors with real-time market data, including stock quotes, market indices, news feeds, and price alerts. These tools enable investors to stay updated with market trends, monitor their investments, and make timely decisions based on market movements. By leveraging these tools, investors can capitalize

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